their old home, to invade and conquer Gallia, and establish the kingdom of France. In commemoration of their birthplace the Francs selected this flower for their emblem. In other words "fleur de Lys" is an abbreviation of "fleur de la Lys" i. e. "de la rivière de la Lys."

Clinton, Maryland.

PHANEROTAENIA, A NEW GENUS OF UMBELLIFERAE.

Harold St. John.

A few scraps of an umbelliferous plant sent by a bee-keeper in Texas, have involved the writer in a study of the genus *Polytaenia*.[1] As now treated this consists of one species, *P. Nuttallii* DC., which ranges from Michigan, Iowa, and Kansas southward to Alabama and Texas. There is also the var. *texana* C. & R. from Texas and Oklahoma. *P. Nuttallii* has corky-thickened lateral wings, more prominent than the depressed back of the mericarp; conspicuous calyx-teeth; oil-tubes superficially indistinct, several in the intervals, in the corky wings, and 4–6 on the commissural side. The var. *texana* has thin lateral wings, not corky-thickened, and less prominent and thinner than the body of the mericarp, which is dark-lined by the large prominent oil-tubes; the calyx-teeth concealed in the emarginate tip of the mature fruit; oil-tubes single in the intervals and 2 on the commissural side. There are several other differences, in the shape of the fruit and the cutting of the leaves, but these are all of a varietal or specific nature. On the contrary, the differences in the structure of the fruits of these two plants are so fundamental that the two should be treated as distinct genera. The new description follows:

Phanerotaenia gen. nov. Calycis dentes 5 inconspicui in apice fructus summersi. Petala lineari-oblonga emarginata, praematura caduca. Stamina dorsifixa. Fructus obovatus emarginatus a dorso valde plano-compressus glaber; juga lateralia ampla tenuia aliformia;

[1] This genus was renamed as *Pleiotaenia* by Coulter and Rose, Contrib. U. S. Nat. Herb. xii. 447 (1909), because of the existence of *Polytaenium* Desv., Mém. Soc. Linn. Paris vi. 218 (1827), which antedates by two years *Polytaenia* DC., Mém. Ombell. 53 (1829). This change is not necessary under the International Rules, since *Polytaenia* and *Polytaenium* differ by two letters, even though they are of the same derivation. Internat. Rules Bot. Nomen. Sect. 7, Art. 57 (1906).

juga dorsalia filiformia obscura. Vittae conspicuae fuscae ad valleculas solitariae fructus partem seminiferam longitudine aequantes, vittae commissurales 2. Stylopodium ad anthesin cylindratum humile, ab fructu deest. Carpophorum liberum bipartitum. Semen complanatum.— Herba perennis. Folia omnia alterna ternatim decomposita. Umbellae terminales. Involucrum nullum. Bracteae involucellorum lineari-subulatae pedunculos aequantes.

Calyx 5-toothed, the teeth sunken and inconspicuous on the mature fruit. Petals linear-oblong, emarginate, quickly deciduous. Stamens dorsifixed. Fruit obovate, emarginate, strongly compressed dorsally, glabrous; with broad thin, wing-like lateral ribs; the dorsal ribs filiform, obscure. The intervals each with one large, dark-colored, conspicuous oil-tube, running the full length of the body of the mericarp; the commissural face with two oil-tubes. Stylopodium on young flowers low, cylindrical, wanting on the fruit. Carpophore free, two-cleft. Seed fat.— A perennial herb. Leaves all alternate, ternately dissected. Umbels terminal. Involucre none. Involucels linear-subulate, as long as the peduncles.

Phanerotaenia belongs in the *Peucedaneae* of Bentham and Hooker's and of Drude's treatment of the family. There are no related genera with which it could be confused. *Oxypolis, Sphenoscadium* and *Heracleum* all differ in having conical stylopodia, while *Phanerotaenia* has the stylopodium wanting on the mature fruit. *Eurytaenia* has a depressed stylopodium, 3-cleft or pinnately dissected involucels and involucral bracts, and pinnately dissected leaves, while *Phanerotaenia,* with no stylopodium on the mature fruit, has simple involucels, no involucral bracts, and ternately dissected leaves. *Lomatium* is acaulescent, has the lateral wings adherent till maturity, 1-∞ oil-tubes in the intervals and 2–10 on the commissural side, while *Phanerotaenia* is caulescent, has the lateral wings free before maturity, oil-tubes single in the intervals, and 2 on the commissural side. *Euryptera* is acaulescent or nearly so, has the fruit cordate or emarginate at base, the lateral wings coherent till maturity, the oil-tubes 1-∞ in the intervals, the leaflets broad or broad in outline, while *Phanerotaenia* is caulescent, has the fruit cuneate or rounded, not emarginate at base, the lateral wings free before maturity, the oil-tubes single in the intervals, and the leaflets bluntly serrate.

Phanerotaenia **texana** (C. & R.) n. comb. *Polytaenia Nuttallii* DC., var. *texana* C. & R., Contrib. U. S. Nat. Herb. vii. 192 (1900); *Pleiotaenia nuttallii texana* C. & R., Contrib. U. S. Nat. Herb. xii. 448 (1909). Caulescent perennial, rising from a deep tap-root, 5–10 dm.

tall: basal leaves one to several, short-petioled, 1–2 dm. long, once ternate and imperfectly pinnate, the segments broad, obtusely serrate, on broadly winged rhachises, glabrate, thick and oily to the touch: cauline leaves small, glabrate, and less dissected, but the segments similarly broad, obtusely serrate, and with broadly winged rhachises: umbels several, 6–16-rayed: fruit obovate, emarginate, 8–13 mm. long.— Texas and Oklahoma. TEXAS: near Industry, 1895, *H. Wurzlow* (TYPE in U. S. Nat. Herb.); San Antonio, 1882, *V. Havard*, no. 234; Kerrville, Kerr Co., June 25, 1894, *A. A. Heller*, no. 1,669; limestone hill near Bracken, Bexar Co., July 1, 1903, *B. H. A. Groth*, no. 36; 1848, *Charles Wright; Wright;* Austin, 1919, *G. A. Bahm;* Bexar Co., *G. Jermy;* wet prairie, Houston, June 16, 1872, *Elihu Hall*, no. 257; near Houston, May 6, 1899, *J. N. Rose*, no. 4,900; Enchanted Rock, Gillespie Co., *G. Jermy*, no. 138; Fort Chadbourne, 1856, *Dr. Swift;* wet soil, San Leon, June 6, 1915, *George L. Fisher*, no. 1,535. OKLAHOMA: Wichita Mountains, July 1852, *Marcy's Expedition;* Muskogee, April 25, 1891, *M. A. Carleton*, no. 56.

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GRAY HERBARIUM.

NYMPHOZANTHUS THE CORRECT NAME FOR THE COW LILIES.

M. L. FERNALD.

THE names of the water lilies have had an unfortunately disconcerting history, briefly summarized in RHODORA by Conard[1] who demonstrates that, after many decades of application to the white and pink water lilies, then a quarter-century of application to the cow lilies, the name *Nymphaea* really belongs, after all, to the white and pink water lilies to which it had so long and so appropriately been applied. Conard's most important reasoning, following an earlier discussion by Briquet,[2] was based on the fact that, long before others had generically separated the European white water lily, *Nymphaea alba* L., from the European cow lily, *N. lutea* L., Linnaeus himself made the

[1] Conard, RHODORA, xviii. 161–164 (1916).
[2] Briquet, Prodr. Fl. Corse, 577–599 (1910).